Tanzania, officially the United Republic of Tanzania, is a sovereign state in eastern Africa within the African Great Lakes region. It borders Kenya and Uganda to the north; Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west; Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique to the south; and the Indian Ocean to the east. Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa’s highest mountain, is in north-eastern Tanzania.*

Mainland Tanzania is divided into twenty-six regions (Mikoa in Swahili). Each region is subdivided into districts (Wilaya) and local government authorities (also called Councils). The districts and Councils are subdivided into divisions (Tarafa) and further into local wards (Kata). Wards are further subdivided for management purposes: for urban wards into ‘streets’ (Mitaa) and for rural wards into villages (Kijiji). The villages are further subdivided into hamlets (Vitongoji).

Municipal SWM in Mainland Tanzania is under the supervision of the President’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government. Apparently, dumping of garbage on roadsides and in drains is largely under control. Following a number of initiatives by the government and particularly local government authorities on environmental cleanliness, heavy investments in country-wide urban infrastructure services and intense public awareness and inclusion, the sanitary environment of most parts of urban areas has improved.

### Current SWM Situation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Outline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Legal system** | - There is no national basic law on municipal solid waste management. Related laws and regulations are as follows:  
  - Environmental Management Act (EMA) 2004: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is stipulated in the EMA.
  - There are laws and programmes for supporting the informal sector as follows:  
    - Business Activities Registration Act 2007: SWM is a part of this Act.
    - Property and Business Formalization Program, 2004 to date: deals with social inclusion of informal sectors.
| **Policy/Plan** | - There is a strong political will, right from the highest levels of government, for every Tanzanian to adhere to the very basics of environmental sanitation.
  - The related policies are as follows:  
| **Implementation system** | - President’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government:  
  - Promote rural and urban linkage, and ensure equity and equality in production and consumption of locally available resources and in accessing of social and economic services for a balanced growth.
  - Coordinate, advise, monitor, and evaluate results-based implementation of sectoral development policies and legislations in urban and rural areas.
  - Enhance capacity of Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities in operationalisation of urban and rural development initiatives.
  - Oversee and facilitate Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities in preparation and management of urban and rural development projects and programs and as well promote investment opportunities at grassroots level.
  - Coordinate, monitor, and nurture growth of emerging small towns’ trajectory from village to urban settings in the urbanisation process.  
  - Vice President’s Office (VPO) - Union and Environment:  
    - Oversee environmental management specifically on National SWM and Action Plan. |
*Approve Strategic Environmental Assessment and ESIA.
- VPO · National Environment Management Council: conduct ESIA which includes addressing matters on solid waste.
- Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children: oversee Environmental Sanitation, which includes municipal and medical waste.

## Financial system

- Ratio of SWM budget allocated within national budget: less than 5% (recurring budget).
- Tax on waste disposal: Local Government Authorities charge tipping fee for each incoming truck.
- Local Government Authorities charge a fixed rate for waste from low-income areas, but a higher rate from higher-income areas.
- Subsidies from central government to local government are provided for the operation of the waste management services and the procurement of collection vehicles, and VAT is exempted for all SWM.
- The Government is encouraging various stakeholders to exploit the potential of decomposing solid waste for Climate Change Mitigation through biogas flaring and electricity generation.

## Donor support

- World Bank:
  - Urban Sector Rehabilitation Project in 1990s: besides urban infrastructure, this project also dwelt indirectly on improving urban drainage and accessibility as a leverage in refuse transfer.
  - Local Government Support Project in early 2000s literally opened up settlements, which eased handling of urban waste.
  - Tanzania Strategic Cities Project (TSCP) 2010-2020: includes the construction of seven new landfills and the procurement of heavy machines for these sites.
  - Urban Local Government Strengthening Program (ULGSP) 2013-2019: program-for-results approach (P for R) in funding for improvement of open dump site to controlled dump site (78 urban authorities). Tipping trucks and other equipment were procured.
- Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA): capacity enhancement for SWM. Institutional setup in both national, regional and local government, 2010-2016.
- JICA: conducted intensive studies on urban SWM.
- UN-Habitat: conducted several participatory studies SWM in 1990s and early 2000s.

## Areas for improvement

- Social issues: the community needs to be made aware of the value of handling SWM in a sustainable manner.
- Policy issues: prioritise SWM at policy level.
- Institutional issues: prepare a basic SWM law to more clearly define roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in SWM.
- Technical issues: provide skills and knowledge on SWM at grassroots level.

### Status of Access to Basic Services* (in urban area)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Outline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>79% (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>37.2% (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene</td>
<td>63% (2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>65% (2016)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The definition of each basic service is on page 1 of ANNEX.

### Estimated Waste Amount

The future amount of waste generation is estimated based on the projection of urban population at three waste generation rates, i.e. 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 kg/person/day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>53,880</td>
<td>17,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>62,775</td>
<td>22,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>72,681</td>
<td>28,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>83,702</td>
<td>35,529</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Amount</th>
<th>Generation rate</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.50 kg/person/day</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.75 kg/person/day</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.00 kg/person/day</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>35.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Waste Amount = (generation rate) x (urban population)


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One of the landfills